

The Bulletin.

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1874.

Official Paper of the City and County

JOHN L. O'NEIL, Editor and Publisher

TERMS OF THE DAILY BULLETIN.
One week, by mail, in advance, \$1.00
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TERMS OF WEEKLY BULLETIN.
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Reading matter on every page.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Proclamation by the Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
In accordance with national and departmental orders of the grand army of the republic, in observance of a custom already honored, and in harmony with the sentiments of the people of the State of Illinois, I, JOHN L. BEVERIDGE, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby appoint Saturday, the 30th inst., a "Memorial Day," in remembrance of our patriotic dead.

And I earnestly request that all the good people of the State of Illinois, on that day, cease from their usual avocations, and join in commemorating the sufferings and valor, the sacrifices and death of our fallen heroes, by strewing their graves with spring flowers and decorating their tombs with fresh garlands.

And I do further request, that on the Sabbath following, in all our churches, appropriate service be held in memory of the loved ones and in sympathy with those who still mourn the loss of public and private virtue, obedience to law, and love of country, and expressing gratitude to Almighty God for his continued blessings upon us as a nation, in testimony whereof I have heretofore set my hand, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed. Done at (SEAL) Springfield, this 28th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE, Governor.
By the Governor: GEO. H. MARLOW, Secretary of the State.

CHOLERA MORBUS is reported as prevailing extensively in some of the counties of Tennessee.

THE Illinois press association which has been in session two days in Chicago, leaves that city to-day for an excursion to Washington city.

MEMPHIS wants to get rid of its "Happy Hollow," the alliterative vale in which its last year's epidemics were nursed into life, and has petitioned the Tennessee to the ground.

THE democratic and reform members of the Michigan legislature have issued a call for a state convention on the sixth of August next, to be composed of all electors of Michigan who are in favor of organizing a national reform party "on a basis of live issues and for a restoration of purity and statesmanship to the high places of our state and national governments." The business of the convention will be to effect an organization of the new party; the nomination of a state ticket will be postponed till September.

AN important meeting of cotton planters and dealers has been called to take place in Atlanta on the tenth of June. The object of the meeting is to protest against the practice of sending cotton to New York to be shipped to Liverpool and other manufacturing ports of entry and to put into shape a plan by which southern dealers may ship direct to Europe and thus escape the New York "middle men, who, with their wharves, their warehouses, their drays and their rogues," take advantage of the cotton planter at every step.

TENNESSEE republicans cannot take down the civil rights bill. They could and have endorsed their party on all questions, have raised no voice against the demoralizing influence it has had on free government; against the corruption which has flourished under it, in high places; against its successive steps toward a centralization of the government—all this they acquiesced in, if they did not encourage and applaud it. But when their party tells them they have no more right to enter a railroad car, to go into a restaurant, to enjoy a theatrical or musical entertainment, to reap the benefit of any public school or college, or to be buried in any public cemetery than has the biggest and blackest "nigger" in Tennessee, their freeborn souls revolt. They will help to destroy the "best government under the sun" in one way or another, all thoughtless of the enormity of their offense against their own and succeeding generations—they will enjoy neither earth nor heaven if the "niggers" are to be permitted to enjoy the privilege of either equally with themselves.

THE republican party in Tennessee is in danger. The danger, which means it is not the currency question as

in Illinois, nor the temperance excitement as in Ohio, nor the disturbances which monopolies in one form or another, have caused in various western states. The civil rights question is the one upon which Tennessee republicans will divide. Senator Brownlow, whose popularity had sunk to a low ebb finds himself at the head of a large body of influential republicans, themselves leaders of the party, who sustain him in his position on the civil rights bill. The letter in which he placed himself as squarely opposed to it, has galvanized into life the element in Tennessee, which, while standing with the republican party on all other issues, is its vital enemy on the "negro question." Meetings have been held and resolutions passed strongly endorsing Senator Brownlow. A bitter feeling has been roused and the signs of the times in Tennessee almost surely indicate that the irrepressible conflict, in another form, will be fought over again in the state.

PRESIDENT GRANT does not side with the grand army of the republic in its decision that the graves of Union soldiers only should receive a tribute of flowers on decoration day. The Baltimore "American" a few days ago published the following letter which shows conclusively the feelings of the president on the subject:

The following letter was yesterday received in this city from Mr. W. H. Crook, private secretary to President Grant, and directed to Captain W. C. Spencer, of the committee having in charge arrangements for Decoration Day.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.
Washington, D. C., May 19.
DEAR CAPTAIN—I have your favor to me of the 10th inst., and have laid it before the president, as you requested. He approves of the resolution, inviting the cooperation of those who were opposed to us during the late war, in the decoration of the graves of those who heroically fell on both sides; and believes that the time has come when every evidence of such a feeling of fraternal interest should be encouraged, and advantage taken of every opportunity to bury deeper any animosity born of the late war that may yet be lingering. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, Wm. H. Crook.

HOW NEWSPAPERS ARE STARTED.

A wealthy lawyer, merchant or manufacturer, feeling that the town or county in which he resides is but a "pent-up Utopia" for the display of abilities such as he possesses, and fretfully looking for an arena of action (at Washington) takes into serious consideration the probabilities of his ever reaching either of the goals of his ambition. He rates himself in the privacy of his office as a smart man, but every voter in his district don't know it. Now among the ways and means that have been tried for the advancement of a man's political fortunes, a daily and weekly newspaper has sometimes proved a very efficient engine. Our ambitious and wealthy friends straightway furnish (sub rosa) a trust worthy agent with greenbacks sufficient to cover expenses, and in a reasonable time the first number of the new journal is issued. Its nominal editor has elastic principles and advocates the claims of his patron through thick and thin. He receives the nomination, writes leaders for his own paper, in which he alludes to his supereminent claims to the suffrages of his intelligent fellow citizens. The first cost of establishing the paper was greater than he expected, the weekly expenses have been much greater than he anticipated; but never mind, election day will bring its reward. This eventful day arrives at last, and after sundown the ballots of rival candidates are counted—when lo! our friend hears with mingled feelings of rage and disappointment, and a bitter consciousness of being "stuck in," that he lacks just five votes of being elected. Is it any wonder that he is disgusted with the whole arrangement—that he wishes the whole thing was off his hands—that he advertises "newspaper for sale, terms easy."

Well, some day—fine or stormy—a journeyman printer (permanently located or on his travels) snaps at the terms, signs the necessary papers, takes formal possession, roots out the slack typesetters, and buckling in stoutly himself, without stopping to consider whether eight or ten hours constitute a day's work, eventually makes the office pay. But he is obliged to live like an anchorite. He sleeps in the office on the imposing stone, or under a stand on a fourteen inch plank, and reduces his board bill to the lowest figure. He has experienced no great difficulty in charging his political principals to those of his paper; but as he cannot afford to employ a professional editor, he does feel a little diffidence in occupying the editorial chair himself. Genius, of course, will assert itself under the most adverse circumstances; but even genius as well as talent, is all the better for a little preliminary training. But it so happens that our newly-made editor and proprietor is not a genius, and never has been one, nor even a man of more than ordinary ability. He is familiar with the details of type-setting, and ordinary press-work; but his literary experience has never led him into the domains of ancient and modern classics, or the boundless fields of science, and theoretical disquisitions on government, or political economy have never seemed interesting to him. In short, Sunday papers and modern novels have constituted his main source of

reading. Neither are the parts of speech in English grammar as familiar to him as household words. Nevertheless he has unexpectedly arrived at his present exalted and responsible position as a leader of public opinion, and the duties of an editor must be performed by him, somehow, at least once a week. These duties are automatic—inevitable—and cannot be postponed. In this dilemma, one of his first purchases is a pair of long-bladed scissors or shears, and with this instrument we find him at the eleventh and twelfth hour, after an arduous day of type-setting and press-work, slashing away at the printed product of other men's brains. But, notwithstanding the rich and varied spoil with the bifurcated instrument brings to his columns, a medium of editorial, either original, or adapted from some able exchange, must be inserted in the first column of the second page, to give his paper a proper look. Still, it is astonishing to a metropolitan what a small amount of leaded matter will satisfy the rural reader.

MURDER AT RUTHERFORD.

J. T. CAVERHILL MURDERED BY THE PARAMOUR OF HIS WIFE, AND ROBBED—ARREST OF THE GUILTY COUPLE.

A most atrocious murder, says the Dyersburg "Progress," occurred at Rutherford station, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, one day last week. Mr. Caverhill, a colored man, and one of the most respected citizens of that place, had been sitting with one of his children, who was sick, and on this particular night his child resting easy, he laid himself beside it on the bed, and about two o'clock in the morning dropped into a doze, leaving the light burning in the room. Soon after this Mrs. Caverhill, who slept the forepart of the night, came into the room where her husband had fallen asleep and found the bed covered with blood. She immediately went to the door and alarmed the neighbors by her wild and agonizing cries, but her husband was dead. The little girl of his brother-in-law, who was also in bed with Mr. Caverhill, says that a negro came into the house and struck her uncle with a hatchet. He had one cut in the forehead and another in the temple. The murder or murders, robbed him of his watch, about three hundred dollars in money, and a lot of papers he had about his person. It is supposed there were two of the murderers, as it was found where two horses had been hitched to the rack, and they were tracked over a mile up the railroad. Mr. Caverhill's watch was found by the horse rack where the horses had been hitched, and his papers were found along the road about half a mile from the station. The money has not been recovered, and up to this time there is no clue to the murderers.

P. S.—Since the above was written we have received a private letter from a friend in Rutherford, informing us that Mrs. Gallagher, the woman who was living with Mrs. Caverhill, had been arrested, and confessed that she had been paid not to divulge the name of the murderer, but turning state evidence, she testified, on examination, that M. C. Collier, the brother-in-law of Caverhill (they at first married sisters, but both of their wives dying, Caverhill married again) had murdered Mr. Caverhill, and that the latter's wife was an accomplice. Collier was charged with the murder, and he paid fifty-five dollars of the amount and told her that he would pay the balance as soon as the money could be collected on Caverhill's insurance policy of ten thousand dollars, which was in favor of his wife. The cause of the murder, our correspondent says, in the "old story," Collier and Caverhill's wife were in love with each other, and had been on such terms of intimacy, lately that Caverhill protested against it. Then followed the murder, and it is reported that on the death of the deceased the wife was to get the ten thousand dollars from the insurance company and she and Collier would marry. Both Collier and Mrs. Caverhill were arrested and taken to Trenton, where the trial was going on yesterday. The coupling-pin of a railroad car was found in the corner of a lot close by Caverhill's house, which is supposed to be the instrument he was killed with. Collier was a leading member of the church, a master mason, and at the head of the good templars. Both he and Caverhill formerly lived at Smithland, Kentucky, but have been residing at Rutherford for the past two years.

THE DISGUSTED DUCHESS.

The story which comes to us of the disgust of the duchess of Edinburgh at being lodged in the "stable yard" of St. James' palace is an absurd blunder. The ground on which Clarence house stands may have been the stable yard of old St. James' palace two hundred years ago, or in the reign of the earlier Georges, but there are no remains even of a stable yard there now. Clarence house was occupied by William IV. and his queen, Adelaide, as the palace during their reign, and although not an imposing edifice, is delightfully situated, overlooking the Green park on the west and within a few yards of St. James' park to the south. Sutherland house, one of the finest in England, and owned by one of the richest of England's nobles, who could have built anywhere he pleased, is next door neighbor and opposite that is the house in which the duke of Cumberland lived—afterwards king of Hanover; while in Pall Mall, next to the old red brick palace, at the foot of St. James' street, is Marlborough house, the residence of the prince of Wales. Clarence house falls very far short of the magnificence of the imperial palace in St. Petersburg, and perhaps no palace in England is equal to that, and the change must be quite noticeable to Alexander, out-of-the-way place, altogether too quiet and retired for a bride fresh from school and the royal circle of one of the gayest capitals of Europe. The stable yard part of it is nonsense.

Who Owns Staten Island?

(From the Brooklyn Union, May 19.)
A case is soon to come up in the courts in which the validity of a royal patent granted by Queen Anne to Lancaster rymmes and his heirs, conferring upon him the freehold of Staten Island, is to be tested. The claim of the descendants of that there is in the office of the secretary of state a patent granted by Queen Anne on the 20th of October, 1708, to Lancaster Symmes, then mayor of New York,

"all and every the piece and parcel of vacant and unappropriated land and meadow on Staten Island, in the county of Richmond."

The holders of the land claim that no survey was ever made by Symmes, nor did he take possession of the grant. It is not the intention of Symmes heirs to contest the validity of titles held under a conveyance made after the patent, in other words, no charge will be made in "patent surveys." But it is contended that land held under surveys prior to patents, under patents without surveys, and under patents and surveys abandoned during the revolution, escheat to the inclusive patentees. The following were the heirs living in 1860: Rev. William L. Johnson, of Jamaica, Queens county; Edmund P. Willott, of Lakeville, Queens county; Julia M. Bogart, New York; John Williamson and Sarah H. Williamson, Kings county; Frances S. Zuck, King county; Cordelia Morey, New York; Edw. Morrey, New York; Elizabeth Keese, Kings county; Samuel E. Johnson, Kings county; Amelia W. Comstock and Samuel K. Johnson, New York.

A NEW INVENTION.

(Illinois State Journal.)
H. W. Farley, of Oswego, Illinois, has invented a machine which he considers a solution of the cheap transportation problem, while, to a certain extent it dispenses with local elevators for the handling of grain. It consists of a belt attached to "cars," moving on pulleys placed at its side instead of beneath, the whole moving between the termini—say Chicago and New York. The belt will be made of wire cable an inch and a half thick, running on iron or wooden pulleys four feet above the ground and sixteen feet apart. The cable will support steel plates, on which will be placed the "cars," with a carrying capacity of two bushels of grain each. Stationary engines, ten miles apart, will supply the motive power. Such a belt would move, it is estimated, about four miles an hour, and could carry 200,000 bushels of grain on each trip at a cost of not over ten cents per bushel.

THE PENALTY OF NOT PROVIDING A SPRING BONNET.

(N. Y. Sun, May 23.)
Mrs. Matilda Heich, of Central avenue, Jersey City, having complained that her husband would not buy her enough clothing, the charge was heard before Justices Aldridge and Laid and a jury yesterday. The woman said that she had enough to eat and a good home, but she wanted as spring bonnet, and must have one. Mr. Heich testified that he was receiving but \$14 a week, and while he was willing to do all in his power to support and make happy Mrs. Heich, he felt that he could not afford a spring bonnet such as she wanted. The jury decided that she should have the spring bonnet and whatever she could buy on \$14 a week. Mr. Heich was unable to furnish bonds to give the \$14 a week to his wife, and was committed to the county jail.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

CARBONDALE Jackson County, May 15, 1874.
On condition that a sufficient number of contributors a very small sum toward defraying expenses—say two hundred at four dollars each—a Normal Institute will be held in the new building, commencing July 1, the day of dedicating the buildings, and continue till July 31. The Principal of the University will have charge, and the several members of the faculty will give the main part of the instruction. At least ten lectures will be given and, if the cash contributed is sufficient, the best men of this state and Missouri and Indiana, will be brought in for these lectures. If not more than one hundred and fifty attend, the personal contact with the instructors will be greater and the profit more; and as the expense of the institute will be the same, the fee should be five dollars. If three hundred attend, the fee could be reduced to three dollars.

As the state legislature makes no provision for paying the expenses of such an institute, so desirable and valuable to public schools, will not all the newspapers of Southern Illinois, add another favor to the many they have already done the community, and give this announcement several gratuitous insertions in a good place, and call the attention of teachers to it?

Let all who wish to attend, send their names at once—and not later than June 20, prox.—to Dr. Rogers, secretary of trustees of Southern Illinois Normal University, Carbondale.

(Good board can be had in Carbondale at reasonable rates.)

N. B.—The institute cannot be held with less than one hundred and fifty who will pay five dollars each.

ROBERT ALLYN, Principal of Faculty.

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DEALERS IN

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OF ALL KINDS, HARD AND SOFT,

Keep constantly on hand

FLOORING SIDING.

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Mill and Yard, } Corner 34th Street

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WALL & ENT,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

GREEN AND SEASONED

LUMBER AND LATH.

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POPLAR, OAK, CYPRUS, ASH, GUM

AND COTTONWOOD, SUR-

FACED LUMBER.

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LAR FLOORING, CRILING AND

SIDING.

Office at saw mill on corner of Twen-

ty-second street and Ohio Levee.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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LIQUOR DEALERS

No. 60 Ohio Levee,

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B. F. PARKER,

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C. H. WHEELER,

DEALER IN

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OFFICE AND YARD,

10th St. bet. Washington & Commercial Ave.

A large supply of Pittsburg and Big

Muddy coal constantly on hand. Stove

wood sawed to order. Orders for coal or

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Commercial Avenue,

Between Tenth and Eleventh Streets,

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He has a fine stock of imported leather on

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Also Agents for the

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MOST FASHIONABLE

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She will keep on hand

HATS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS,

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And all goods found in millinery stores, all

of which will be disposed of at the lowest

cash prices. Mrs. Jackson respectfully

asks a continuation of the patronage which

has been so liberally bestowed upon her by

the ladies of Cairo and the vicinity.

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